

A NEW SPECIES OF WEB-SPINNING SAWFLY
FEEDING UPON PINES

(Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae)

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The following description of a new species of pine feeding sawfly in the genus *Cephalcia* is given in advance of a larger revisionary work at the request of Mr. R. Lambert of the Canadian National Collection. This will make the name available and permit subsequent publication of a thesis on the bionomics of several Pamphiliidae by a Canadian student.

I wish to thank the following institutions for loan of material. Canadian National Collection, [CNC]; Museum of Comparative Zoology, [MCZ]; and United States National Museum, [USNM]. Specimens will be returned to the designated museums.

Cephalcia marginata, Middlekauff, new species

Female: Length from collar to tip of abdomen, 10 mm.; length of wing, 11 mm. Color almost entirely black with the following exceptions: apical third of mandibles, ferrugineous; spot on face between eye and antenna, a narrow band on postgena extending around posterior margin of head to vertical furrows with a short spur angling forward on postocular area, a spot on collar, the tegula, the lateral margins of abdominal segments, and a narrow line on apical margin of abdominal sternites 3-6, ivory yellow.

Wings hyaline at base, apical third lightly infuscated from base of stigma to apex. *Antenna* long, slender, with twenty-four segments; segments four and five together nearly as long as third. Head heavily and evenly rugose except for small impunctate area between eye and antenna. A distinct furrow on gena extending from near base of mandibles. Anterior and median portion of prescutum, median and lateral portions of scutum, basisternum and lower portion of episternum impunctate, shining.

Male: Length of body 10 mm., wing 10 mm. Color mostly black with the following exceptions: mandibles mostly yellowish red with cutting edges dark, reddish brown. Legs, except coxae and most of trochanters, yellow ocher. A spot on face between eye and antenna; a narrow band on posterior margin of head in postocular area; tegula and lateral angles of abdominal segments, ivory yellow. *Wings* hyaline.

Structure similar to female except for sexual differences.

Holotype: Female; BERTHIERVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA, June 9, 1940 (L. Daviault); reared on *Pinus resinosa* Ait. [CNC].

Allotype: Male; Berthierville, Quebec, Canada, May 31, 1940 (L. Daviault); reared on *Pinus resinosa* Ait. [CNC].

Paratypes: 17 males; 12 females. QUEBEC, Berthierville, 2♀, June 5, 1940; 2♀, June 9, 1940; 1♂, May 29, 1940; 3♂, May 31, 1940; 3♂, June 1, 1940; 4♂, June 2, 1940; 3♂, June 3, 1940;

1♂, June 5, 1940 (all reared by L. Daviault on *Pinus resinosa* Ait.). Laniel, 1♀, June 17, 1940 (C. E. Atwood); on *Pinus resinosa* Ait., [CNC]. Covey Hill, 1♀, June 28, 1924 (T. Armstrong) [CNC]. Hemmingford, 1♀, June 7, 1924 (A. D. Baker) [CNC].

MASSACHUSETTS, 1♀, June, 1889, (J. G. Jack), about *P. banksiana* Lamb. [MCZ].

NEW YORK, Karner, 1♀, July 13; 1♀, July 19, 1901 (N.Y.S.). Bear Mt., 1♂, June 12, 1924 (Schott). [USNM]. PENNSYLVANIA, Charter Oak, 2♀, June 22, 1920 (J. K. Knull). [USNM]. VIRGINIA, 1♂, no additional data, [USNM].

This species is recognized by the distinctive markings enumerated above, especially those on the face and abdomen of both sexes and the reddish-yellow legs of the males.

Several of the paratype males show a small light spot in center of clypeus.

The female paratypes vary in body size from 9 to 12 mm., and in wing length from 10 to 12 mm.; the males vary in body length from 9 to 11 mm., and in wing length from 9 to 10 mm.

COLPODES BUCHANANI IN OREGON

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While one of us was at the Museum of Comparative Zoology in July 1952, Dr. P. J. Darlington pointed out that the *Agonum* (*Anchomenus*) *sargentorum* described by us (1952 Pan-Pacific Ent., 28 (2): 107-108) from a single male taken at Eugene, Ore., in 1941 is a synonym of *Colpodes buchanani* Hope. Dr. Darlington had a single specimen taken at Portland, Ore. in 1931 by Joe Schuh. *Colpodes buchanani* is indigenous to southeastern Asia, being recorded from Bengal, Nepal, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Luzon, and Japan. The two Oregon records, separated as they are by a ten year interval, suggest that the species is established in this country. *Colpodes* is distinguished from *Agonum* by the more or less strongly bilobed penultimate tarsal segments, a character that is especially well developed in *buchanani*. Moreover, among our Northwestern species of *Agonum* with distinct pronotal hind angles *buchanani* is distinguished by its rufous color and the elytra which are bright shining viridescent except for the extreme margins.